Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 21st FEBRUARY, 1827. No. 1916.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the ASSESSOR'S BOOKS of ASSESSMENT, for the year 1827-28 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office in Meadows Street, for one month from this date; during which period, and no longer, appeals will be received.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
7th February 1827.

જાહેર • ખબર •

આ • લખ્યે આથી • ખબર • આપી
કિયજે • શ્રી • મુંમબઇ • શેહેરની •
હદમાંનાં • ઘેરોનાં • ટાકશ • બા
બત • શને • ૧૮૨૭ થા •
૧૮૨૮ નું • દફતર • મીશતર • નો
ટંન • શાહેબ • જે • હાલ • ટાકશ
નાં • પઘરા • વગ્રહ • કરે છે • તેને
હાકીશમાં • શ્રી • કોટમધ્યે • કરંગી
નાં • દેવલને • રશતે • ઉઘાડુ • રા
ખુછે • આજ • દનથી • માશ • ૧
કિ • શ્રમી • જેકોઇને • તપાશવું •
ઇ • તો • તાંહાં • જઇને • તપાશે •
ને • કિ • બાબે • પોતાનો • અરજ •
કરવો • હોઇ • તો • તે • મુદત માં • ક
રે • મુદત • પછે • શાંભલવાનો •
• નથી *

તારીખ • ૭ મી • ફેબરવારી •
શને • ૧૮૨૭ અંગરેજી

બી • નોટંન

પીશ • જુશતીશનાં • કલારક

જાહેર ખબર

આ લિહિણાવરુન ખબર કળવવી કી મુબઈ શેહરચા હદીતલ્યા ઘરાચા ટાકસા બાબદ સંન ૧૮૨૭ ૧૮૨૮ સાચો દફતર મેકર નોટન સાહેબ જો સાંપ્રત ટાકસાચે પસે વસુલ કરિતો ત્યાચા દપ્તરીસાંત કોઠા તથ પોરંગીચે દેવ્યાચે રસ્ત્યાવર ઉઘડો ઠેવજીં આહેત કજપાસૂન મહિના ૧ પર્યંત ત્યા કોણાસ તપાસાયાચીં અસેલ ત્યાને તેથે જાઉન તપાસાવી આણિ ત્યાં બાબદ આપલા અ જ કરાવયાચો અમલા તર તીતક્યાંત કરાવા મુદત ગાલ્યાવર એકોણાર નાહી તારિખ ૭ ફેબરીવારી સંન ૧૮૨૭ ઇગ્રજી

બી નોટંન

પીસ જશ્તીસ કલાર્ક

Advertisement.

BURJORJEE NANABHOY, the surviving PARTNER of the FIRM of KEMPT AND Co. earnestly and respectfully solicits that those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Concern, will have the goodness to arrange for an early adjustment of their accounts, as he is anxious to close them with the least possible delay, in order to obviate the loss or inconvenience the Interests of the Widow and Children of his late lamented PARTNER would otherwise suffer.

Bombay, 21*st Feb.* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 22d Instant.

ROSEWOOD Card Tables, Manilla Hats, Spittoons, Silver Waistcoat Buttons, Gold Rings, Watch Keys, Seals and Broaches, Razors, Locks, Bolts, Hammers &c.

Meadows Street, 21*st February* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 22d Instant,
A FEW ARTICLES OF
Household Furniture,
AND AT 12 o'CLOCK,
A FEW
CHOICE PLANTS,
Some of them of a very Scarce kind,
THE Property of a Gentleman leaving India.

Meadows Street, 21*st February* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 22d Instant.

A GOLD Watch with centre Second, four holes Jewelled, in a Double Bottomed hunting Case made by Vulliamy with Spare main Springs and Glasses, accompanied by the Maker's Certificate.

AND
THE FOLLOWING
VALUABLE
FOWLING PIECES,
VIZ.

A Double Barrelled Detonating Gun by MORTIMER.
One Ditto with Flint Locks by MANTON.
One Ditto with Ditto by JONES.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
A GREY PONEY.
Height 13, 3 and used both for Saddle and Buggy.

Meadows Street, 21*st February* 1827.

Advertisement.

Messrs. Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE
ON THE PREMISES
ON SATURDAY EVENING NEXT
The 24th Instant.
AT 5 P. M,
THE BUNGALOW,

On the Esplanade belonging to Major Pottinger.

AT THE SAME TIME

WILL be Sold a few lots of Household Furniture &c. The Bungalow will be put up at half past five o'Clock precicely and knocked down to the highest bidder.

Meadows Street, 21*st February* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On MONDAY, next the 26th Inst.
AN INVOICE
OF ELEGANTLY CUT
AND PLAIN
Glassware.

COMPRISING Butter, Sugar, and Preserve Pots, Celery Glasses, Hookah Bottoms, Single branch Wall Shades, Plated Candle-sticks & Shades, Tumblers, Goblets, Wine, Liquor, and Claret Glasses, Finger Cups, Jelly and Lemonade Glasses, Wine Coolers, Decanters, Plated Cruit Frames, Plated Ink Stands, Muffineers, Liquor Bottles Spare Vinegar Cruits, and Mustard pots, Plain Wine Glasses, Spare Pillar Shades, Ghimnie burners &c.

Meadows-Street 21*st February* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
PER HERCULES,
SUPERIOR
BENGAL LEATHER,
COMPRISING

BUGGY Hood hides, each. Rs. . 8
Barouche, Do. Do. . . 12
Harness, . . . Do. Do. . . 15

Meadows Street, 21*st. February* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
LONDON BUILT,
LANDAU,
NEARLY NEW
PRICE Rs. 3500.

Meadows Street, 21*st February* 1827

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
SEVERAL EXCELLENT
GOLD WATCHES
AND HANDSOME
GOLD SEALS.

THE property of a Gentleman leaving India, viz.

A Gold hunting Watch by Morrice. . . . . Rs. 250
One ditto by Barraud. . . . 200
One ditto by Cade and Robinson. 200
A variety of Gold Seals from Rs. . . . . 12 to 50

Meadows Street, 21*st February* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
3 PAIR MORTIMERS LARGE SCALES with Chains and Extra Size Boards complete to weigh 5 Cwt. each with round weights, adjusted and Stamped to Standard weight at Guildhall, for Rupees 165 each set.

Meadows Street, 21*st February* 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
PER BRIG BRITTANNIA,

CAPT. GRANT DUFFS. History of the Mahrattas' 3 Vols. 8vo. Rs. 50
MALCOLMS' Political History of India 2 Vols 8vo. 30

Meadows Street, 21*st February* 1827.

FOR SALE,

A VERY HANDSOME
BITCH.
OF
ENGLISH BREED.
AGED 2 YEARS AND A HALF
AND
WILL FETCH GAME,
SHE IS NOW WITH PUPS.

For particulars apply on board the French Brig Buffon, in Bombay Harbour.

Bombay, 21*st February* 1827.

For Freight or Passage

TO
LONDON.
THE BRIG

BRITANNIA.
OF 300 TONS
Thomas G. Walker.
COMMANDER,

TO SAIL on the 25th March. Has excellent accomodation for Passengers.—For particulars apply to Capt. WALKER on board or at the Office of Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

Bombay, 21*st February* 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods, and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of EUZEBIO JOAO SEQUEIRA late of Bombay Portuguese, Clerk or writer deceased, may be granted to DOMINGAS DE PENHA, the Mother of the said deceased all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 20th day of February 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM.
PROCTOR.

AVISO.

TENDO-SE recorrido a Supprema Corte de Judecatura de Bombay, se decidio que seja concedida a Carta de Administraçaõ de todos os bens Moveis e Immoveis, Direitos, e Creditos do defunto EUZEBIO JOAO DE SEQUEIRA, que foi Escrivaõ natural de Bombay, a sua May DOMINGAS DE PENHA; pelo que todas as pessoas nisto interessadas fiquem por este avisadas.—Hoje 20 de Fevereiro de 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM.
PROCURADOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods, and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of GUNGADHUR BUCHAJEE PAREDKER late of Bombay Bramin, deceased be granted to ESSWADABOYE, the Widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 20th day of February 1827.

T. W. BROWN.
(2) PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર *

મરનાર • ગંગાધર • બ્યાજી •

પારેતઝર• શ્રી•મુમબ્બઇનો•રેહવા
શી•બરાબાગ' ઈ•ધણીનાં•માલ•
મીલકતનુ•મ્બખ્તીઆરનાંમુ•લેવા
શાકું• શ્રી•મુમબ્બઇની• જુડીકેટર
ની• શ્રપરીમ• કોરટમો•ઈ•મરન
રની•ચીધવા• નાંમે• કેશવાદાબ્બા
ઇ• મરજ• કીધીછેજે• મહને•મ
લે• કિલાશતે•શરવે•લોકો • હેનાં •
વાપ્બેશતા• હોઈ•તેનાંવોને• જાહે
ર• થઈ *

તા° ૨૦ મી•ફેબ્રવારી ૧૮૨૭

ટી•ડબલીઉ•બરોન•

કોરટનો•વકીલ•

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 21st *February* 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 9TH FEBRUARY 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No 50 of 1827.—The furlough granted under date the 2d ultimo to Lieut. C. J. Conyngham, of the 1st Light Cavalry, to the Malabar Coast, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 51 of 1827.—The following order is confirmed.

An order by Lieut. Col. N. Wilson, dated Kaira 30th Oct. 1826, appointing Capt. W. Ogilvie to act as Brigade Major to the Surat Division, on the departure of Capt. J. D. Crozier, on leave to the Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 12th February 1827.

No. 52 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that Assistant Surgeon Frith, of this Establishment, has received the permission of the Supreme Government, in General Orders dated the 12th ultimo, to proceed to England on furlough for the recovery of his health.

No. 53 of 1827. In consequence of the appointment of Lieut. Col. Commandant Hessman to the General Staff of the Army, Lieut. Col. F. Pierce is appointed Commandant of Artillery, with a seat at the Military Board, from the 16th ultimo.

Capt. Lester to take charge of the Arsenal *pro tempore*.

Bombay Castle, 13th February 1827.

No. 54 of 1827.—Lieutenant. Colonel W. H. Stanley, of the 18th Regiment N. I. is allowed furlough to Europe agreably to the regulations, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 55 of 1827.—The following appointments are made.

3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant R. G. King to be Adjutant, vice Jones promoted to a Company —Date of Appointment 17th January 1827.

Lieutenant J. Hallett to be Acting Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language, vice King.—Do. do.

No. 56 of 1827.—The following orders announcing temporary appointments are confirmed.

An order by Colonel D. Leighton C B. Commanding the Surat Division of the Army, dated Kaira 25th January 1827, directing Lieutenant Colonel H. Smith, of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry, to assume the command of the Northern District of Guzerat.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel J. Salter, dated Malligaum 15th January 1827, directing all reports connected with the Brigade in Candeish to be made to Major H. R Deschamps, of the 23d Regiment N. I. as the senior officer serving in the District, upon his own departure to take the command of the Malwa Field Force.

An order by Major H. R. Deschamps, dated Malligaum 23d January 1827. delivering over charge of the Brigade to Lieutenant Colonel N. C. Maw on the arrival of the latter officer at the Station.

An order by the officer commanding in Candeish, dated Malligaum 28th Jan 1827, appointing Lieut. J. F. Pellasis, of the 9th Regt. N. I. to act as Interpreter in the Hindoostance and Mahratta Languages to the 11th Regt. N. I.

An order by the officer commanding the Guicawar Subsidiary Force, dated Barodo 21st Dec. 1826, appointing Lieut. T. Mitchell, of the 15th Regt. N. I. to act as Interpreter to the 2d Extra Battalion.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1827.

No 57 of 1827.—Major R. Thew, of the Regiment of Artillery, Agent for the Manufacture of Gun Carriages, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation, and to retain his situation to the date of his departure.

No. 58 of 1827.—Assistant Surgeon R. T. Riddell, of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the Hon'ble Company's Service from this date.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1827.

No. 62 of 1827.—Lieutenant F. V. Kennett, of the 21st Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

By Order of the Hon'ble the
Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 10.
Calcutta . . 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST FEBRUARY 1827.

The Brig Britannia has at length made her appearance, and altho' she may rather be said to have come here to get news, than to put us in possession of any of a public nature she has notwithstanding brought with her a considerable number of private letters including the Packet of the Ship Britannia which are no doubt very acceptable to those who have had no direct communication with their friends at home since the beginning of June last.

Passengers per Brig Britannia.—Two Misses Bourchiers; Doctor Bourchier; Lieut. Campbell Infantry; Dr. Rooke, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Turner Engrs.; Mr. Major Infantry; Mr. J. Edward; T. P. Webb, Bombay Marine.

The Ship Gipsey for Liverpool and the Hibberts for London have taken their departure during the past week.

Passengers by Gipsey.—Mrs. Kembell; Mrs. Palin; Miss Logie; Vero and Rose Kembell; Chs. and Wm. Palin; Doctor Kembell Superintending Surgeon; Master Geo. Barra, and J. W. Long; Catherine Carry.

Do. by Hibberts.—Mrs. Richmond; Mrs. Theaker; Mr. G. Corcellis; Col. Dyson; Major Mealey; Capt. Hunter; Captain Wainwright; Lieut. Campbell; Lieut. Richardson; Miss Richardson; Master Ranney; Master Mealey; Master Capon.

The Ship Wellington has arrived at Madras having left England so late as the 16th October last. Such articles of intelligence as we thought would be interesting to our readers will be found in to-days paper.

Lowjee Castle was on Monday evening thrown open to all the beauty and fashion of Bombay. Ill health prevented us being there but we are told that the dancing was kept up with much spirit, nothing but smiling faces to be seen and that ample justice was afterwards done to the many good things exhibited on the occasion.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, THE 9TH FEBRUARY 1827.

The Forbes' Stakes of £100 from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, Arab Horses carrying 9 stone, English Horses 12lbs. extra, Three Miles.

Mr. E. Elliot's	G. A. H.	Slyboots	4
Major Sherriff's	B. C. H.	Hercules	2
Capt. Moore's	C. A. H.	Creeper	3
Capt. Hancock's	G. A. H.	Caslight	1
Capt. Smith's	C. A. H.	Rollicker	5

Time 6 19

A Sweepstakes of 100 Rupees each, for all untrained Horses, Gentlemen Riders, 12 stone, Heats half a mile P. P.

Capt. Jameson's	G. A. H.	Tannajee.	
Capt. Graham's	B. A. H.	Toney.	
Lieut. Fawcett's	G.Bab.H.	Nebuchadnezzar	
Mr. Grosvenors	G. A. H.	Snow-ball.	
Nr. Freeman's	C. A. H.	Sporty	1 1
Major Morse's	B. A. H.	Sultan.	
Mr. DeVitre's	G. A. H.	Traveller.	
Mr. Burnett's	G. A. H.	Daylight.	

Time 1 2
1 1

Ladies' and Bachelors' Purse, for all Arab Horses, Rupees 1000, and 5 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, Heats Two and a half Miles, 8st. 7lb.

Captain Mansfield's	B. A. H.	Brilliant	1 1	
Captain Moore's	B. A. H.	Diamond		2 dr
Captain Smith's	G. A. H.	Phantom	3 2	

Time 0 58
1 0
1 2
1 3
1 15
5 18

FIFTH DAY.

TUESDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY 1827.

A Purse, given by the Dealers of Bombay, of Rupees 1100, for all Horses,—Heats Two Miles—8st. 5lbs. entrance 200 Rupees, to be added to the Purse.

Capt. Moore's	C. A. H.	Creeper	4 4
Capt. Mansfield's	B. A. H.	Brilliant	3 3
Mr. E. Elliot's	G. A. H.	Slyboots	1 1
Capt. Hancock's	G. A. H.	Gaslight	2 2
Mr. Carstairs's	B. A. H.	Wildrake	5 5

Time 1st Heat 1 3 2d Heat. 1 0
1 1 1 2
0 58 0 58
1 0 1 2
4 2 4 2

1st Heat.—Gaslight led from the start and the whole as close as possible for the first mile, when Creeper showed his speed. At the end of the third half mile Brilliant made play, and continued to push him till near the distance post, when Slyboots relieved Brilliant, and won the heat from Creeper by half a head. Gaslight and Brilliant two lengths behind.

2d Heat.—Creeper led from the post, with Gaslight and Slyboots on his quarter. Brilliant came up in the 3d half mile, and made a beautiful race to the distance post. Slyboots winning by half a length. Gaslight and Brilliant as before.

A Match between Captain Smith's B. A. H. Escape and Captain Seton's B. A. H. Saladin —One and a Half Mile.—Weight for inches, 14 hands, carrying 8st. 7lbs.

Won by Saladin.

A Match between Captain Murray's G. A. H. Stranger and Mr. E. Elliot's G. A. C. Giant,—One Two Mile heat.—weight for age.

Won by Stranger.

A Match between Captain Jameson's G A. H. Tannahjee, and Mr. Freeman's C. A. H. Sporty—Heats one mile—11 stone each.

2d and 3d Heats won by Sporty.

SIXTH DAY.

FRIDAY, THE 16TH FEBRUARY 1827.

The Malet Stakes of £100 from the Fund and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age—Three Miles.

Capt. Moore's	C. A. H.	Creeper	2
Capt. Hancock's	G. A. H.	Gaslight	1
Capt. Mansfield's	B. A. H.	Brilliant	3

Time 6 16

The Bombay Turf Cup value 100 Guineas, according to its conditions, Horses carrying 9 stone—Heats two miles.

Capt. Moore's, . . B. A. H. Diamond. . . walked over.

A Plate, for the Beaten Horses of the Season that have saved their distance, of Rupees 400 from the Fund and Three Gold Mohurs each Subscriber,—Heats two miles, to be weighted by the Stewards.

Capt. Smith's	G. A. H.	Phantom. 8 12	1
Capt. Moor's	G. A. H.	Nimrod. 8 5	2

A Match between Captain Smith's G. A. H. Renegade and Mr. Seton's G. A. H. Emelius—Two Miles, 8st. 5lbs. each,

Won by Renegade.

Time 1 12

A Match between Captain Murray's G. A. H. Stranger and Mr. Seton's B. A. H. Saladin Stranger 8st. 5lbs. Saladin 8st. 7lbs.—Two Miles.

Won by Saladin.

A Match between Captain Jameson's G. C. C. Coburgh and Mr. Freeman's C. A. H. Sporty, weight 12 stone each, heats half a mile.

Won by Sporty.

A Match between Mr. Bacon's G. A. H. Sulyman and Mr. Murray's G. A. H. Guarantee,—One mile and a half—7st. 12lbs. each.

Won by Sulyman.

A Match between Mr. Gray's Arab Pony Bob and Mr. Skinner's Pony Merchant—weight for inches—One mile and a half.

Won by Merchant.

GUZERAT RACES.

THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY 1827.

1st A Cup value One Hundred Guineas (100) given by James Williams Esquire Resident at the Court of His Highness the Guicawar, for all Arab Horses weight for age. The winner of a former Race to carry 5lb. Extra.—Heats 2 miles.

Mr. Morris's, . .	C. A. G.	Paul Pry 7st 8 2	drawn.
" Vibart, ...	G. A. H.	Harliquin . . 9 5	1 1

1st Heat.—Harlequin played his old trick, took the lead and kept it.

Time 4 10½

2d—Paul drawn.

2d The Ladies Purse of Rs. 500 from the Fund and 150 Rupees each Subscriber, for all Horses Carrying 8s. 4lbs.—The winner of one Race, to Carry 3lbs. extra of Two Races 5lbs. extra of three Races 7lb. extra.—Heat 1 mile.

Mr. Vibart's . .	G. A. H.	Barefoot.. 8st. 7lbs.	1	1
" Morris's.	G. A. H.	Firefly 8. 11	3	2
" Hancock's. .	C. A. H.	Marshe. 8. 11	2	3

1st Heat.—Barefoot won it easily.—Firefly held hard to save his distance.

Time 2 2

2d Was a beatiful race. Barefoot and Firefly rating it neck and neck to the winning post, Barefoot winning by a neck only.

Time 2

3d A Match between Mr. Cunningham's B. P. Jim Imer and Mr. Mitchell's P. B. Richard the Brute for Rupees 200 P. P. to be run between the 1st and 2d heat of the 1st Race of the 3d day.—13 Hands and under.

Won easily by Richard the Brute.

Time 2 10

FOURTH DAY.

TUESDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY 1827.

1st A Cup value 1500 Rupees given by His Highness the Guicawar, for Horses that have never won Cup, Purse, Plate, Match, or Sweepstakes to be weighted by a Committee Maidens weight for age.

Heats 2 miles.

Mr. Bury's G. A. H. Pilot, ... 8s. 7lbs. 2 Bolted.
" Morris's, B. A. H. Maringo, . 8 12 4 Jostled off 3 2
" Vibart. . G. A. H. Bacehanal, . 9 . .
" Forbes, . G. A. H. Pilgrim, . . 8 5 3 1 . . . . 2 3
" Hunters, G. A. H. Sir Kenneth, 8 9 drawn.
" Serry, . . G. A. H. Gustavus . 8 7 5 3 drawn.

1st Heat won by Bacehanal pushed Pilot, up to the winning Post Pilgrims r ordered to save his distance but came in close up 4 12.

2d Won by Pilgrim, Pilot Bolted bare away Maringo of the course whose owner claimed a jostle 4 15.

3d Maringo was allowed to start and easily Pilgrim took the lead and kept it till the 3d Half mile 4 21.

4th Maringo won it by Half a length Bacehanal rated it with him neck and neck all the way round 4 16.

2nd A Cup value 100£ given by the Minister of His Highness the Guicawar, for All Horses carrying 9 Stone Winner, 5lbs. Extra.

Heats 2 miles.

Mr. Vibarts, G. A. H. Harlequin. . . . . 9s. 5lbs.
" Morris's, . G. A. H. Firefly 9 5

1st Harlequin at his old Tricks again took the lead and kept it winning in hand 4 4

2d Harlequin won easily 4 9

1st Heat. 1 Half mile. 1 0½
2. . . . . 1 ½
3. . . . . 1 2
4. . . . . 1 1
4 4

2d. . . . . 1. . . . . 59½
2. . . . . 1 0½
3. . . . . 1 8
4. . . . . 1 6
4 9

FIFTH DAY.

THURSDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY 1827,

1st The Broach Stakes of Rupees 1000 and 150 Rupees each Subscriber for all Horses carrying 8s. 9lb.

Heats 2½ miles.

Mr. Vibart's G. A. H. Harlequin walked over.

2d The Hunters Plate of Rupees 600 from the Fund, and 100 Rupees each Subscriber for all Horses carrying 10 stone.

One 4 miles heat.

The Winning horse if demanded within half an hour after the Race to be sold for 1200 Rupees to any Subscriber to the Races giving the preference to the Owner of the Horses as they come in.

Mr. Peytons G. A. H. Brian O'Lin.
" D. Forbes B. A. H. Tric Trac late cock eye.
" D. Shaw G. A. H. Pilgrim.

Brian O'Lin won it gallantly pushed by Tric-trac for the last half mile.

3d A Match for Rupees 100 between Mr. Morris's G. A. G. Gabelard and Mr. Hunter B. A. G. the Pippen one half mile heat weight 7s. 12lb. P. P.

Mr. McFudgharis B. A. G. little Jemmy was admitted to the above making it a Sweepstakes of 100 so. each P. P.

Little Jemmy had a bad start and could not make up to the Pippen who won by several lengths.

4th A Match between Mr. Vibart B. A. H. Buckingham and Mr. Burey's G. A. H. Pilot for Rupees 1000 weight 8s. 7lb.

One mile and half heat.

Won easily by Buckingham. 3 7

D. H. SHAW.
Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Ralph, Queens Royals.
Lieut. Burns, Nizams Service.
Lieut. Fisher, Queens Royal
Capt. R. W. Smith, 22d Rt. N. I.
Cadet, N. Edwards,
Lieut. J. Campbell, 2d Gr. Rt.
Cadet J. P. Major, Infantry.
Cadet H. B. Turner, Engineers.
Asst. Surgn, B. P. Rooke,

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. A. A. Drummond 11th Regt. N. I.
Capt. N. Hunter, M. H. Artillery.
Lt. R. H. Richardson, 7th M. Cavy.
Superintd. Surgn V. C. Kemball, Medical Staff.
Major Mealey, Invalids.
Lieut. T. Tapp, 1st E. Regt.
Asst. Surgn Carstairs, D. M. S. N. D.

NAUTICLE CHRONICLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 15th Brig Esperance, under English Colour, Peter Berichon Commander from Bourbon and Mangalore, Seized by the prin-

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cipal-Collector of Custom in Cannura, on the 26th Jan. and placed in charge of Lieut. M'Donald of the H. C. M. and Master attendant of Mangalore on the 1st of Feb. to be delivered over to Court of Admiralty at Bombay left Mangalore 2d of Feb.

16th Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomed Syrang, from Severndroog.

17th Brig Britannia (Free Trader) T. G. Walker, Com. from London 30th July, Cape 18th November.

19.---Feb. Guicawar Ship Annand, Pursad, Hally Commander from Pulo Penang, 6th Jan. the Ship in sight Portuguese from Goa.

Passengers per Brig Esperance.---4 Prisoners and Guard of 1 Havaldar and 13 Rank and file.

Per Brig Britannia.---Two Misses Bourchiers; Doctor Bourchier; Lieut. Campbell Infantry; Dr. Rooke, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Turner Engrs; Mr. Major Infantry; Mr. T. Edward; T. P. Webb, Bombay Marine.

DEPARTURES.---14th Brig Lady Caroline, P. Bayros, Commander to Cochin.

15th Imaum of Muscats, Brig of War Westal, Ahmed bin Salmen Nacqudah to Zanzebar.

16th Ship Gipsey (Free Trader) Wm. Quirk, Commander to Liverpool.

17th Ship Hibberts (Free Trader) Edward Theaker, Commander to London.

20th French Brig Le Caroline, E. Sagerar, Commander to Zanzebar.

Passengers by Gipsey.---Mrs. Kembell; Mrs. Palin; Miss Logie; Viro and Rose Kembell; Chs. and Wm. Palin; Doctor Kembell Superintending Surgeon; Master Geo. Barra, and J. W. Long; Catherine Carry.

By Hibberts---Mrs. Richmond; Mrs. Theaker; Mr. G. Corcellis; Col. Dyson; Major Mealey; Capt. Hunter; Captain Wainwright; Lieut. Campbell; Lieut. Richardson; Miss Richardson; Master Rooney; Master Mealey; Master Capon.

By Brig Le Caroline.--Fontaine, David and Albert.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Mounstuart Elphinstone for London,
Bombay Castle, for China,
Bannerman for China.
Byramgore for ditto.
Malabar for Madras and Calcutta,
Eliza for Bengal.
French.—Le Kanaris, for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—January, 30. The English Brig Jessy, Captain J. Anslie, from Batavia 19th November.

31.---The English Ship Royal George, Capt. W. Reynolds, from London 1st September and the Cape of Good Hope 21st November.

DEPARTURES FROM TOWN.

January 29.---The English Ship Ganges, Captain R. Lloyd, for London via Coringa and Madras.

The English Ship Perseverance, Captain D. K. Brown, for Liverpool.

The English Brig Pheasant, Captain M. Betts, for Gibraltar.

31.---The English Bark Reaper, Captain Wm. Broad, for London.

The English Ship Shawhool Homid, Nacoda, for Malabar.

The English Ship Juliana, Captain R. W. Innes, for London,

The English Ship Edmonstone, Captain W. Morgan, for Bombay.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The Dutch Ship Louisa, Captain P. Lunel, for Batavia in 2 or 3 days.

The Ship Arethusa, Capt. J. Haly, for Singapore and China in a day or 2.

The Ship Thetis, Captain J. Masson, for Bombay and the Isle of France in 2 or 3 day.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Royal George, from London.—Mrs. Murchison, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Munro, Misses Sandby, C. P. Sandby, Hanson and C. Hanson, K. Murchison, Esq. Penang Civil Service; Captain Munro, Bengal N. I.; W. Rose, Esq. Assistant Surgeon; H. Brooke, Esq. Cadet; and Master F. Robinson.---From the Cape of Good Hope: George Burt, Esq.

REMARKS.

A Large Ship running up Channel supposed to be the Pascoa.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.

WEDNESDAY EVENING 31st JANUARY, 1827.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.---Fort William, remains,—Jessy (Brig) on her way to Town.---Perseverance outward bound, remains.

KEDGEREE.—Cambridge, remains,---Emma,—Caudry and Magbar, outward bound remains,---Lady Flora and Sir A. Campbell, below Kedgeree outward bound, remain.

SAUGOR.---H. C. Ship Rose,---Asia, and Cornwall, remain.---Ships Logie (Dutch and Derrea Beggy, outward bound, remains.---Glorioso. proceeded down.—Carnatic.---Soleman Shaw,---Abbassy,---Ahmedy,---John & Jehangeer gone to Sea, on the 30th instant.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 5, Ship Wellington, G. Evans, from Portsmouth 16th Oct. and St. Jago 13th November; 6, Ship Milford, Thomas Jackson, from China 4th January, Singapore 17th, and Penang 28th January.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 1, Ship Ann. E. Worthington, for Calcutta; do Ship Pascoa, Cathie, for Covelong; 4, Ship Providence, J. M. Ardlie, for London; 5, Schooner L' Angelique, Cremasy, for Coringa.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 12th Inst. at the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanca, by the Reverend Jeronimo Rodrigues, Vicar. Mr. Manoel Arrotho, Junior, to Miss Aurella de O'Liveiro.

On the 12th Instant, at the Church of N. S. de Saude at Kavel, by the Reverend Francisco Barras, Mr. John de Cruz, to Miss Maria Soares Cabreu.

DEATHS.—At Colaba, on the 14th, the Lady of Lieutenant J. H. Bell, Assist. Auditor General, of a daughter.

On the 13th, Feb. 1827. In premature labour, Mrs. F. Hutchinson of a Son.

DEATH.—On the 19th, Feb. 1827. Fredrick, the infant Son of Mr. F. Hutchinson, aged 27 hours.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, on the 1st February, at the House of Mr. M. Cockburn, by the Reverend Dr. Brown, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Mr. William Duff of Tirhood Indigo Planter, to Miss Sarah Frances Bason.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 30th January, Mrs. J. B. Cornelius, of a Daughter.

At Jeetwarpore, Tirhoot, on the 20th January, Mrs. T. Sherman, of a Son.

At Dinagepore, on the 22d January, the Lady of Robert Creighton, Esq. of a Son.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 31st October 1826, the Lady of Captain H. W. Wake, of the Bengal Army, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 28th January, J. L. Brenen, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, aged 38 years.

At Calcutta, on the 31st January, Mr. Francis Theodore Francis, aged 23 years and 8 months.

At Calcutta, on the 30th January, Harriet Virgina, the youngest Daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Jewell, Junior, of the Surveyor General's Office, aged 1 year, 8 months and 3 days.

At Calcutta, on the 23d January, Mrs. Maria Faria, the Wife of the late Mr. D. Faria, Organist of the Roman Catholic Church, aged 35 years.

At Arrah, District of Shahabad, on the night of the 21st January, the infant Son of Mr. John Birmingham, of that Station.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On the 5th Instant, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Captain R. Edwards, of the Ship "Earl Kellie," to Miss Julia Ann F. Franck.

By the Rev. Henry Allen, at Cuddalore, at the Residence of George Drury, Esq. Brooke Cunliffe, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Miss Rayson.

On the 3d of February, at St. George's Church by the Rev. W. Roy, Mr. George Robert Ashton, to Miss R. Wilton, daughter of the late Lieutenant Wilton, of H. M. 53d Regiment.

At St. John's Chapel, Black-Town, Madras, on Monday the 22d January, by the Reverend Silvester Vaz Costa, Curate, Mr G. H. Colkers, to Miss Delphina Adams, the eldest daughter of Mr. John Adams.

BIRTHS.—At Vizianagrum, on Saturday, the 27th January, the Lady of Major Marrett, of the 11th Regt. of a Son.

At Vepery, on Thursday, the 25th January, the Lady of Lieutenant Senior, 35th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Poonamallee, on Thursday, the 1st Instant, the wife of Mr. Thomas De Cruz, Sub Assistant Surgeon, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Pondicherry, on the 1st Instant, of a Malignant Fever, Elizabeth, aged 11 years, the second daughter of the late Joseph Swasey Farley, Esq. American Merchant.

At Trichinopoly, on the 18th Ultimo, after a short illness which he bore with true Christian fortitude and pious resignation, Mr. William Taylor, Livery Stable-Keeper. His death has left a blank in the circle of his friends and acquaintance not easily to be filled up; to his disconsolate Widow and connections his loss is irreparable.

On the 26th Ultimo, on route to Madras from Trichinopoly, Mrs. Eliza Georgiana Albany, of the Cholera Morbus.

Calcutta,

FIRST
LOTTERY,
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT,
OF THE
CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Third Day's Drawing; Saturday, Jan. 27th 1827.

PRIZES.

No. 2479 Prize of 20,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2592 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 1909 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 2023 110 3127 2680 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 4107 2371 1690 3090 4063 885 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

EDITORIAL ADDRESS,

Two months have not yet elapsed since we were required under very peculiar circumstances to undertake the Editorship of the *Bengal Chronicle*, and to explain the principles and views with which we proposed to conduct it; and circumstances no less unexpected have just deprived us of the management of that Paper and have compelled us injustice to the public and to ourselves to commence another. We trust that during the short period to which we have referred, our advocacy of public rights and principles has been neither so tardy or equivocal as to render any lengthened explanation necessary on the present occasion of the views we take of most of the questions that interest the Indian community; and to shew therefore what the *Calcutta Cronicle* will be we have only to refer to what the *Bengal Chronicle* has been. The title of the Paper we edit is changed by a single word, but not even in a single iota have our principles undergone any alteration. To the cause of rational liberty—liberty political, civil, and religious—liberty of thought, of speech, and of action, subject only to the restraints and sanctions of just and equal laws—we have been and shall be devotedly attached. This cause will receive our constant and zealous support as far as our support can be rendered to it in consistence with the will of our rulers, who can so easily and so irresistibly punish every violation of the Press Regulation, and whom therefore it would be madness and folly to oppose. In the hurry of the moment, in the heat of discussion, or in the warmth of our zeal for the public good, we may unintentionally transgress the rules which have been prescribed to Editors, but we continue our labours with a firm determination to attempt at least to avoid giving offence; and we do so, not because we acknowledge either the justice, the wisdom, or the necessity of the law to which the Press is subjected, but because obedience to its provisions,—as far as its provisions are intelligible and obedience to them practicable—is a necessary means towards the attainment of those objects of public utility and individual advantage which the Proprietors and Editors of newspapers are required and entitled to pursue. Grievous as we consider the restrictions on the Press to be, they still leave considerable scope for discussion on all the great principles of good government in their application to other countries, and we do not donnt that in proportion as the press is temperate, firm, consistent, and persevering in the maintenance of public rights, in the exposure of local abuses, and in opposition to measures of evil design or tendency, it will gradually acquire a moral power and influence that will in spite of all opposition encrease the degree of virtual, and ultimately the degree of actual, liberty enjoyed in the investigation of every subject of interest and importance. That encrease of this moral power and influence should as we conceive, be the grand and ultimate object of every public writer in this country. Its encrease will be the unceasing object of our endeavours, and whether our labours contribute or not to the attainment of this high object, we trust that the aim at least which we propose to ourselves will secure to the *Calcutta Chronicle* an encouraging degree of public support.

SIR ALEXANDER JOHNSTON ON NATIVE JURIES

—Mr. Wynn's Jury Bill for this country and the discussions and measures to which it has led, have rendered every thing connected with that subject at this time highly interesting, and it is therefore with no small degree of pleasure that we this day present our readers with a very important document relating to it which we believe has never before been published. It consists of a letter, or rather extract of a letter, which was originally addressed to Mr. Wynn by Sir Alexander Johnston, late Chief Justice and first Member of His Majesty's Council at Ceylon; and copy of which the writer, Sir Alexander Johnston, has himself recently sent to that distinguished philanthropist Rammohun Roy, with other communications on the same subject. We are compelled to defer till our next Number giving expression to the various reflections, which this interesting Paper suggests; and in the mean time we recommend it to the seribus perusal and consideration of all who have either doubted or questioned the advantages of extending the Jury systems to the natives of this country. We regret much that we had it not in our power to give it publicly before the appearance of the Regulations in furtherance of Mr. Wynn's Bill, because we think it deserves, and we hope and believe that it will yet receive the attention of the Judges of His Majesty's Supreme Court here and at Madras and Bombay, as well as the Governments of all the Presidencies.

DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure, at your request to give you an account of the plan I adopted while Chief Justice and first Member of His Majesty's Council on Ceylon, for introducing trial by Jury into that Island, for extending the right of sitting upon Juries to every half-cast Native, as well as to every other native of the country, to whatever cast or religious persuasion he might belong. I shall explain to you the reasons which induced me to propose this plan, the mode in which it was carried into effect, and the consequences with which its adoption has been attended. The complaints against the former system for administering justice in Ceylon, were, that it was dilatory, expensive, and unpopular. The defects of that system arose from the little value which the Natives of the country attached to a character for veracity, from the total want of interest which they manifested for a system in the administration of which they themselver had no share, from the difficulty which European Judges, who were no only Judges of law, but also Judges of fact experienced in ascertaining the degree of credit which they ought to give to native testimony, and finally from the delay in the proceedings of the Court, which were productive of great inconvenience to the Government which defrayed their costs. The obvious way of remedying these evils in the system of administering justice, was first to give the Natives a direct interest in that system, by imparting to them a considerable share in its administration; secondly, to give them a proper value for a character for veracity by making such a character the condition upon which they were to look for respect from their countrymen, and that from which they were to hope for promotion in the Service of their Government; thirdly, to make the natives themselves, who from their knowledge of their countrymen, can decide at once upon the degree of credit which ought to be given to native testimony, judges of fact, and thereby shorten the duration of trials, relieve witnesses from a protracted attendance on the Courts, and materially diminish the expense of the Government. The introduction of trial by Jury into Ceylon, and the extension of the right of siting upon Juries, to every native of the Island, under certain modifications, seemed to me the most advisable method of attaining these objects. Having consulted the Chief Priests of the Budhoo religion, in as far as the Cingalese in the southern part of that Island, and the Brahmins of Remissuram Madura and Jufna in as far the Hindoos of the Northern part of the Island were concerned; I submitted my plan for the introduction of trial by Jury into Ceylon to the Governor and Council of that Island. Sir T. Maitland the then Governor of the Island and the other Members of the Council thinking the adoption of my plan an object of great importance to the prosperity of the Island, and fearing lest objections might be urged against it in England from the novelty of the measure, no such rights as those which I proposed to grant to the Natives of Ceylon ever having been granted to any Native of India, sent me officially as first Member of the Council to England, with full authority to urge in the strongest manner, the adoption of the measure, under such modifications as His Majesty's Ministers might, on my representations deem expedient.—After the question had been maturely considered in England, a Charter passed the great Seal, extending the right of sitting upon Juries, in criminal cases, to every Native of Ceylon, in the manner in which I had proposed, and on my return to Ceylon with this Charter in November 1811, its provisions were immediately carried into effect by me. In order to enable you to form some idea of the manner in which the Jury trial is introduced amongst the natives and half-casts of Ceylon, I shall explain to you First what qualifies a native of Ceylon to be a Juryman 2ndly.—How the Jurymen are summoned at each Sessions. 3dly.—How they are chosen at each trial, and 4thly.—How they receive the evidence and deliver their verdict.—Every native of Ceylon provided he be a freeman, has, attained the age of twenty one, and is a permanent resident in the Island, is qualified to sit on Juries.—The Fiscal or Sheriff of the Province, as soon as a criminal session is fixed for his Province, Summonses a considerable number of Jurymen of each cast, taking particular care that no Juryman is summoned out of his turn, or so as to interfere with any agricultural or manufacturing pursuits in which he may be occupied, or with any religious ceremony at which his cast may require his attendance. On the first day of the session the names of all the Jurymen who are summoned are called over, and the Jurymen, as well as all the Magistrates, and Police Officers attend in Court, and hear the charge delivered by the Judges. The Prisoners are then arraigned, every prisoner has a right to be tried by thirteen Jurymen of his own cast, unless some reason why the prisoner should not be tried by Jurymen of his own cast, can be urged to the satisfaction of the Court, by the advocated Fiscal, who on Ceylon holds an Office, very nearly similar to that held in Scotland by the Lord Advocate, or unless the prisoner himself, from believing people of his own cast to be prejudiced against him, should apply to be tried either by thirteen Jurymen of another cast, or by a Jury composed of Half-cast, or European; as soon as it is decided of what cast the Jury is to be composed, the Register of the Court puts into an Urn which stands in a conspicuous part of the Court, a very considerable number of the names of Jurymen of that out of which the Jury is to be formed; he continues to draw the names out of the Urn, the Prisoner having a right to object to five peremptorily, and to any number for cause until he has drawn the names of thirteen Jurymen who have not been objected to;—These thirteen Jurymen are then sworn according to the form of their respective religions, to decide upon the case according to the evidence, and without partiality—The Advocate Fiscal then opens the case for the prosecution (through an Interpreter if necessary) to the Judge, and proceeds to call all the witnesses for the prosecution, whose evidence is taken down (through an Interpreter if necessary) in hearing of the Jury, by the Judge, the Jury having a right to examine, and the Prisoner to cross examine any of the witnesses when the case for the prosecution is closed, the Prisoner states what he has to urge in his defence, and calls his witnesses, the Jury having a right to examine, and the prosecutor to cross examine them, their evidence being taken down by the Judge; the prosecutor is seldom or ever, except in very particular cases allowed to reply or call any witnesses in reply.——The case for the prosecution and for the Prisoner being closed, the Judge (through an Interpreter when necessary recapitulates the evidence to the Jury from his notes, adding such observations from himself as may occur to him on the occasion; the Jury, after deliberating upon the case, either in the Jury Box, or if they wish to retire, in a room close to the Court, deliver their verdict through their foreman in open Court, that verdict being the opinion of the majority of them; the most scrupulous care being taken that the Jury never separate nor communicate with any person whatever from the moment they are sworn, till their verdict having been delivered as aforesaid; has been publicly recorded by the Register.—The number of native Jurymen of every cast on Ceylon is so great, and a knowledge before hand what persons are to compose a Jury in any particular case is so uncertain, that it is almost impossible for any person, whatever may be his influence in the Country, either to bias, or to corrupt a Jury.——The number of Jurymen that are returned by the Fiscal or Sheriff to serve at each Session, the impartial manner in which the names of the Jurymen are drawn, the right which the prisoner and prosecutor may exercise of objecting to each Juryman as his name is drawn, the strictness which is observed by the Court in preventing all communication between the Jurymen when they are once sworn, and every other person till they have delivered their verdict, give great weight to their decision.—The native Jurymen being now Judges of fact, and the European Judges, only Judges of Law, one European Judge only, is now necessary, where formerly, when they were Judges both of Law and fact, two, or sometimes three necessary:—The native Jurymen from knowing the different degrees of weight which may safely be given to the testimony of their Countrymen, decide upon questions of fact, with so much more promptitude than Europeans could do, that since the introduction of trial by Jury, no trial lasts above a day, and no Session above a week or ten days at furthest, whereas before the introduction of Trial by Jury a single Trial used sometimes to last six weeks or two months, and a single Session not unfrequently for three months.—All the natives who attend the Courts as Jurymen obtain so much information during their attendance, relative to the modes of proceeding and the rules of evidence, that, since the establishment of Jury Trial, Government have been enabled to find, amongst the Half Casts and native Jurymen, some of the most efficient and respectable Native Magistrates in the Country, who under the controul of the Supreme Court, at little or no expense to Government administer justice in inferior offences to the Native Inhabitants. The introduction of the trial by Native Juries, at the same time that it has increased the efficiency and dispatch of the Courts, and has relieved both Prisoners and witnesses from the hardships which they incurred from the protracted delay of the criminal Sessions, has independent of the savings it enabled the Ceylon Government to make immediately on its introduction, since afforded that Government an opportunity of carrying into effect, in the Judicial department of the Island, a plan for a permanent saving of ten thousand pounds a year, as appears by my report quoted in the page 8 of the

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LIFE

The leaf that falls in Autumn's hour,
The rose that fades upon the stem,
Are emblems of the silent power,
Of time and change o'er us and them;
Yet happier is the rose's fate,
For Spring will other leaves restore,
And Summer will new flowers create
As bright as those which bloomed before.

But when life's morning dreams depart,
And grief succeeds to fancied bliss,
Oh! what shall cheer the lonely heart,
Or soften sorrow's bitterness?
Years will roll on—and time will bring
Its various changes, but in vain—
There is in life but one short Spring,
And it can ne'er return again!

W. G. M.

STANZAS.

The world would tell that I was gay,
And that my heart held holiday;
But sunken eye and forehead pale,
To *thee* would tell another tale:

The world would paint me light of mood—
They look not on my solitude;
They hold my faith a fickle thing—
They guess not at my sorrowing;

They think me vain of idle praise—
They knew me not in early days;
They deem I seek for lover's vow—
How little do they know me *now*.

How could the cold world ever guess
That I wreathe smiles round wretchedness?
Or that the ready laugh can spring
From where all joy is withering?

Sunbeam and light may fall upon
The dark and damp sepulchral stone,
But still the heart that rests beneath,
Remains in cold and cheerless death.

And even thus is it with me—
My plighted faith yet clings to thee;
Thou hast the kour good feelings sway—
The world, but moments cast away!

Hythe, J. P.

(Continued from the third Page.)

Printed Collection of papers herewith sent.—No man whose character for honesty or veracity is impeached can be enrolled on the list of Jurymen, the circumstance of a mans name being upon the Jury roll is a proof of his being a man of unexceptionable character, and is that to which he appeals in case his character be attacked in a Court of Justice, or in case he solicits, his Government for promotion in their service; as the rolls of Jurymen are revised by the supreme Court at every session, they operate as a most powerful engine in making the people of the Country more attentive than they used to be in their adherence to truth: the right of sitting upon Juries has given the natives of Ceylon a value for character, which they never felt before, and has raised in a very remarkable manner the standard of their moral feelings—All the natives of Ceylon who are enrolled as Jurymen, conceive themselves to be as much a part, as the European Judges themselves are, of the Government of their country, and therefore feel, since they have possessed the right of sitting upon Juries, an interest which they never felt before in upholding the British Government of Ceylon. The beneficial consequence of this feeling is strongly exemplified in the difference between the conduct which the native inhabitants of the British settlements on Ceylon observed in the Kandian war of 1803, and that which they observed in the Kandian war of 1806:—In the war between the British and Kandian Government in 1803, which was before the introduction of Trial by Jury, the native inhabitants of the British settlements, were, for the most part, in a state of rebellion; in the war between the same Governments in 1816, which was five years after the introduction of Trial by Jury, the inhabitants of British settlements, so far from shewing the smallest symptom of dissatisfaction, took, during the very heat of the war, the opportunity of my return to England, to express their gratitude through me to the British Government, for the valuable right of sitting upon the Juries, which had been conferred upon them by His present Majesty, as appears by the addresses contained from page 6, to page 5, in the printed papers herewith sent.—The charge delivered by my successor the present Chief justice of the Island in 1820 contains the strongest additional testimony which could be afforded of the beneficial effects which were experienced by the British Government from the introduction of Trial by Jury, amongst the natives of the Island; see that charge in pages 289 and 90 of vol: 10. of the Asiatic Journal—As every native Juryman whatever his cast or religion may be, or in whatever part of the Country he may reside, appears before the Supreme Court once at least every two years, and as the Judge who Presides delivers a charge at the opening of each Session, to all the Jurymen who are in attendance on the Court, a useful opportunity is afforded to the natives of the Country, by the introduction of Trial by Jury, not only of participating themselves, in the administration of Justice, but also of hearing any observations which the Judges in delivering their charge, may think proper to make to them with respect to any subject which is connected, either with the administration of justice, or with the state of Society or morals in any part of the Country—The difference between the conduct which was observed by all the proprietors of slaves on Ceylon in 1806, which was before the introduction of trial by Jury, and that which was observed by them in 1816, which was five years after the introduction of Trial by Jury, is a strong proof of the change which may be brought about in public opinion by the Judge availing themselves of the opportunity which their charging the Jury on the first day of Session affords them of circulating amongst the natives of the Country, such opinions as may promote the welfare of any particular class of society.—As the right of every proprietor of Slaves to continue to hold Slaves on Ceylon, was guaranted to him by the capitulation under which the Dutch possessions had been surrendered to the British Arms in 1794.—The British Government of Ceylon conceived, that however desirable the measure might be, they had not a right to abolish Slavery on Ceylon by any legislative act: a proposition was however made on the part of Government by me, to the proprietors of the Slaves in 1806, before Trial by Jury was introduced, urging them to adopt some plan of their own accord for the gradual abolition of Slavery; this proposition, they at that time unanimously rejected; the right of sitting upon Juries was granted to the Inhabitants of Ceylon in 1811.—From that period I availed myself of the opportunities which were afforded to me, when I delivered my charge at the commencement of each Session to the Jurymen, most of whom were considerable proprietors of Slaves, of informing them of what was doing in England upon the subject of the abolition of Slavery, and of pointing out to them the difficulties which they themselves must frequently experience, in executing with impartiality their duties as Jurymen, in all cases in which Slaves were concerned; a change of opinion upon the subject of Slavery was gradually perceptible amogst them, and in the year 1816, the proprietors of Slaves of all casts and religious persuasions in Ceylon, sent me their unanimous resolutions to be publicly recorded in Court, declaring free, all children born of their Slaves of the 12th of August 1816, which in the course of a very few years, must put an end to the state of Slavery which had subsisted on Ceylon for more than three Centuries.—

See pages 15 and 16 of the 18th Report of the Directors of the African Institution, and from page 93, to page 100 to the Appendix of that Report.

FLOREAT LIBERTAS.

It is not our intention to enter into the causes which have led to the transfer of the *Bengal Chronicle* to the Proprietor of the *Bengal Hurkaru* and to our own sudden deposition from the Editorial chair of the former Paper, although we are prepared to do so whenever circumstances shall appear to render it necessary. In justice however to ourselves and to the Proprietor of the *Bengal Chronicle* we deem it requisite to remove a misapprehension—if misapprehension it be—into which our cotemporary of the *Bull* has fallen when he congratulates the radicals on the reappearance of the "Floreat Libertas" and surmises "that the late Editor of the *Chronicle* was dismissed from office because he laid his sacrilegious axe to the root of the plant, and smote it in its very birth." The fact is that neither the omission of the motto nor any other part of our Editorial conduct was the reason of the transfer that has taken place. As to the ommission itself, it arose solely and entirely from a conviction that the vignette was in bad taste, and that the motto was not in very good keeping with the actual circumstances, in which we are unfortunately placed in this country. The motto conveys—the love of liberty—is the strongest passion of our soul, and we hope to prove that it is so not only by the new motto which we have chosen but by the uniform tenor of our writings and conduct.

NATIVE PRESS.

The rise and progress of the Native Press of this Presidency already forms a subject of interesting enquiry and observation, and as far as depends upon us we will not allow its growth to manly vigour and intelligence to pass unnoticed and unrecorded. The publication of the first Newspaper in the Native language is a merit to which the Serampore Missionaries are entitled, and with whatever faults they may be chargeable in other respects, this is in our opinion a very high and distinguished merit. The paper however which they commenced and which they still continue to publish is prepared we believe under European superintendence and control although by means of native agency; and although therefore it led the way it can scarcely be considered a fair specimen of what the Native Press is or will be. The example however thus set has been followed by the Natives themselves, and several newspapers in the Bengalee, Hindoostanee, and Persian languages at this moment constantly employed as vehicles of information respecting the current news of the day and instruction in the most important and valuable facts and principles of History and Politics, Science and the Arts. The affairs this country, as might be expected, occupy a considerable portion of their space, and the events that are constantly occurring in Europe and America, the Parliamentory and East India House Debates are frequently noticed and accompanied with originial comments and remarks. Native Editors are beginning gradually to understand the true nature and advantages of the position they occupy for casting light on many subjects with which Europeans must of necessity be but imperfectly acquainted, and it is on this view of their labours that we have at present been induced more particularly to advert to them, In another part our readers will find the substance of an Editorial Article which appeared in the *Sumbad Cowmoodee* of the 20 h Instant, exposing abuses which are alleged to exist in the present system of suing *in forma pauperies*. This is a subject with which we are ourselves wholly unacquainted and we can therefore pronounce no opinion on the accuracy of the statements which are given, but we entertain a sanguine hope that if the evils which are described, do exist, the competent authority will interfere to prevent their continuance.

CITY POLICE.

The brutal conduct of the Chowkeedars has been recently reprobated by the Press without, in so far as we can learn, producing any effect. A case was recently noticed in the *Bengal Chronicle* of a most flagrant nature and yet the delinquent escaped by the aid of that combination and point blank swearing to which they never fail to have recourse. We allude to the case of a Maulee who was so ill used by the Chowkeedars of Thannah No. 23, Circular Road that at one time his life was despaired of. His Master after considerable difficulty and delay obtained a hearing, but seeing after a tedious discussion that there was no hope of redress—he himself begged that the matter might be dismissed. Two other cases of a similar nature were communicated to us only three days since one that of a Syrang who was moving from town into the 24 Pergunnahs: his things were in the usual way searched by the Chowkeedars in the discharge of their duty—but when the search was concluded they demanded a present for their trouble. The Syrang refused and was beaten and flogged and would have suffered still more severely but for the interference of a gentleman passing by, who has represented the case to the proper authorities. We shall endeavour to ascertain the result.

The other case, occurred the day before the one we have mentioned and is that of the servant of a Moonshee who was beaten but for what we do not know, and his master who went to the Thannah to enquire into the cause narrowly escaped a similar infliction.

Exclusive of these outrages it is a notorious fact that a tax is levied by these guardians of the city's peace on every article of food or of the produce of the poor labourer imported into Calcutta—not even a hackery with firewood or even straw can pass into the city without being subject to this iniquitous tax.

We have no desire to run a muck against constituted authorities or to impute blame to any who do not deserve it whether in or out of office: but we have no hesitation in saying that if the Magistrates do not direct their efforts to the reformation of these abuses they do not perform their duty. A case was very lately brought to their notice of shameful extortion. The proofs were offered to them and they were such as must have insured conviction of the guilty party. Yet no enquiry was instituted. Is this what the public have a right to expect from the Magistrates? We know that their duties are both onerous and laborious; but if their numbers are insufficient to the adequate discharge of them let the fact be properly represented and this is not a government to study the pitiful economy of saving expence at the sacrifices of the happiness and property of its native subjects.

Calcutta Chronicle Jan. 28.

A new journal made its appearance yesterday, called the *Calcutta* CHRONICLE; it is under the management of Mr. Adam, the late Editor of the *Bengal* CHRONICLE, of which it is avowedly intended to be the rival. The Editor of the New Paper is misinformed as to a transfer of the property of the *Bengal Chronicle* having been made to the Proprietors of the Hurkaru, they have solely contracted for the printing, &c. in every other respect the two papers will remain as much unconnected as before.

[*Bengal Hurkaru.—Jan. 29.*

ARRANGEMENT OF THE PAPER.

In the hurry of getting out the last number of the Bengal Chronicle, which we were called upon to edit at very short notice, we omitted to specify some little alterations, which we thought it adviseable to adopt in the arrangement of its matter: we now proceed to do so, and we anticipate the approbation of our readers, for whose benefit entirely they were made.

It will have been observed, that we have replaced the original heading of the Chronicle, which our predecessor thought proper to remove: we have also caused it to be printed on good paper and with better type. In the general arrangement of the paper our readers will perceive we have classed all our matter under proper heads, and our own comments will be generally affixed to each article that requires them: in addition to which we shall always give a general Summary, or leading article at the commencement of the Asiatic and European Sheets, which will be followed by original or selected items of intelligence.

We have thought one head quite sufficient to the Paper and have therefore removed the second, which occupied much valuable room in the most conspicuous part of the Paper, which will now be available for better purposes. One advantage of this arrangement is that the advertisement sheet which now forms a wrapper to the Paper, and is not numbered, may be taken off and the remaining three news sheets bound up at the end of every quarter or half year, into well proportioned volumes, unincumbered by the advertisements or other matter which though valuable at the time of publication, it would be useless and inconvenient to record.

It is our intention to continue the publication, of the general Orders, separately, as heretofore, and in future, they will accompany *Tuesday's* Paper: but, as many of our Subscribers do not require them, we have come to the determination of making them a separate charge of one rupee per month, and allowing a similar reduction on the price of the paper: so that in future the Bengal Chonicle will be charged three rupees, or including the General Orders, four rupes, per month, as heretofore.

The Political principles of the Bengal Chonicle are well known & it is not our intention to change them. Our method of handling those subjects, upon which many men differ in opinion, our readers will soon become acquainted with if they honor our lucubrations with a perusal; and if they do not, will not much care about the tenor of them.

We shall feel obliged by communication upon any generally interesting subjects, and we shall be happy to give those disposed to apply reasonable space for that purpose in our columns: there are few subjects we shall object to,—one of them is religious disputes, which we know by experience, as we doubt not all our readers do, are generally carried on in a manner not at all creditable to the sacred cause or the parties concerned, and however prolonged, never end satisfactorily.

THE REVD. W. ADAM.

Since the above was written we have read the prospectus of a paper which is evidently intended as our rival, and avowedly to be conducted by the late Editor of this paper. Every man has an undoubted right to publish a newspaper if he thinks proper, and had the Revd. W. Adam confined himself to the limits of fair and manly rivalry, we should not have obtruded our private concerns upon the public. But as his prospectus declares his intention, of imitating the Chronicle, even in name, and of supplanting it if possible, by sending it gratuitously to the Subscribers of this paper, and to them only, it becomes necessary to explain the circumstances under which his connection with this paper ceased, and what is the amount of his claims to thrust his sickle into another man's harvest. Our readers well know that the licence was only restored to us on condition, that the Editor under whom the Chronicle has reached its present state of prosperity, should withdraw from it altogether. Mr. Adam was pointed out as a fit successor, and accepted by the proprietor, and though his connection is of so recent a date, he has evinced great anxiety to obtain a permanent interest, and even to compel the proprietor to dispose of his rights, under the threat of giving up the management: finding him unwilling to part with his property for what he deemed an inadequate consideration, the Revd. W. Adam wrote the following letter.

MR. M. D'ROZARIO.

DEAR SIR,—I have now to request an answer to my letter on the subject of your Newspaper Concern written about a week ago, and I beg that answer will be explicit and decisive.

If you consent to sell the whole paper to the parties and on the conditions mentioned by me, good. If not, it will be necessary for you as I stated before, to furnish me with adequate security for the payment of my salary and the due internal management of the Office, that I may not receive unnecessary annoyance from either cause. On your failing to do so, I must decline all connection with your paper.

I expect a positive and decided answer on or before to-morrow evening.

Your's Obediently,

Calcutta 22nd Jan. 1827. W. ADAM.

To which the Revd. W. Adam, received the following answer.

W. ADAM, Esq.

SIR—From the tenor of your Letter I am fearful we shall never agree to any arrangements, and I shall therefore not attempt to make any with you. As you have stated that you will not have any thing more to say to the Chronicle, I beg to say that I shall accordingly make the best arrangements I can with somebody else, and I do not require your services any longer.

Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, 24th Jan. 1827. M. D'ROZARIO.

Not expecting probably to be taken at his word, he ran to the printing office, and attacked Mr. de Rozario with a torrent of abuse very ill according with his spiritual functions, but which was unavailing; and being disappointed in the hope appropriated to himself the fruits of another man's labours he is now about to publish an imitation in a *fair* type, which will be the only fair thing in the whole transction.

The name of Adam is one of evil augury to the press of Calcutta. What claim has the Reverend Gentlemen on the subscribers to the Bengal Chronicle? What have been his exertions? What the length of his services? Is he who came in at the eleventh hour, to take the reward from those who have borne the heat and toil of the day? He gave the proprietor the alternative of dismissing him or selling the paper, the former was chosen. Who is to blame for the connexion being dissolved? He speaks of an independent paper by which he means to insinuate that this paper is no longer independent. We assert that we are at least as independent as the Reverend Gentleman, and until the contrary is proved, the Proprietor is satisfied that the support which the Bengal Chronicle has hitherto received from the public will not be withdrawn. The following is the Reverend William Adam's prospectus.

PROSPECTUS.

OF A NEW PAPER TO BE ENTITLED THE CALCUTTA CHRONICLE.

THE Proprietor of the *Bengal Chronicle* having transferred the entire management and control of that Paper to the Proprietor of the Bengal Hurkaru, the occasion is deemed a fit one for establishing a New and Independent Paper of the same character as the former and under its recent Editor Mr. William Adam, to which the support of the Public in general but especially of the Subscribers to the *Bengal Chronicle* is solicited.

The New Paper will be called *the Calcutta Chronicle*, will appear three times a week, on the mornings of Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday, will consist of eight large Quarto Pages and will be printed and published on Europe Paper, in a fair type by V. Holcroft at the Asiatic Press, No. 3. Council House Street, where it is requested that all Orders and Communications may be sent. The price will be Three Rupees per month, and Subscribers may depend upon the utmost attention being given to ensure its early and regular delivery. It was the wish of the Proprietors to have adhered in every respect to the plan of the *Bengal Chronicle*; but a deficiency of materials has compelled them to limit the *Calcutta Chronicle* to two large sheets in which they hope however by the use of small type to compress at least as much matter as was contained in the *Bengal Chronicle*

(Continued in the Supplement,)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 21st FEBRUARY, 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

when it issued three sheets and at the same price, viz. Three Rupees.

The *Bengal Chronicle* under its first Editor enjoyed a very distinguished degree of public patronage of which it lost none under its second and last Editor who hopes that the same degree of support will be continued to him in the management of the *Calcutta Chronicle*. Freed from many of the incumbrances by which he was formerly shackled and impeded in consequence of his having no voice in the internal economy of the *Bengal Chronicle* concern, he now feels confident in his ability to give that attention to the wishes of Subscribers to which they are justly entitled. The accession of permanent Literary Assistance which has been obtained for the *Calcutta Chronicle* is an additional ground on which he hopes to afford encreased satisfaction to Subscribers, in the maintenance of the principles of civil and political Liberty which characterized the *Bengal Chronicle*.

The first number of the *Calcutta Chronicle* will be issued on Sunday the 28th Instant and it will continue to be sent gratis till the 15th of February to all the late Subscribers of the *Bengal Chronicle*, who, should they not wish it to be forwarded to them after that date, are respectfully requested to give early notice to that effect. Those who do not give any such notice to the Publisher, will be considered Subscribers to the *Calcutta Chronicle*.

The publication of the *Calcutta Chronicle* of course depends on the grant of Licence by Government, for which application has been made and no obstacle is anticipated.

The John Bull has honored us with the following notice, which contains about as much truth as is usual in a paragraph of that paper

"We observe that the *Bengal Chronicle* has undergone some *important* changes. It is now Published at No. 6, *Council Street*, and report says has been purchased from the late Proprietor for 9,000 Rupees. We congratulate the radicals on th re-appearance of the "*Eloreat Libertas*;" it is surmized that the late Editor of the *Chronicle* was dismissed from office because he laid his sacrilgious axe to the root of the plant, and smote it in its very birth. So far as type and paper are concerned it has appeared in fresh vigour, but much, alas! we fear, that it is doomed to flourish but a day, and fade for ever. We shall see.',

It is not true that the Bengal Chronicle has been sold. It is still the property of Mr. M. D' Rozario, and is printed for him by contract, by which it is improved, as the Bull allows, in type and paper. It is not true that the Editor was dismissed for "laying his axe to the root of the plant," though it is true that the tree did not flourish under his auspices. It is not true that the Bull "fears it will flourish but a day" if he had said *hope*, he might have been credited—it is true that "*We shall see.*"

Mr. D'ROZARIO & THE BENGAL CHRONICLE.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Chronicle.

Sir,—Taking it for granted that you will reply to the article in *Sunday's Bengal Chronicle* which professes to give an explanation of the circumstances under which your connection with that Paper ceased, and at the same time insinuates a charge against you of having attempted to bully the Proprietor Mr. M. D'Rozario, into a sale of it to you, I feel it my duty, as the individual who prevailed on you to accept the office I was compelled to resign as a condition of the continuance of the Licence, and also to satisfy the public in general and the Subscribers to the *Bengal Chronicle* in particular, that you merit their support, to assist you in repelling the unfounded charge against you by a plain statement of the facts of the case, within my knowledge.

Mr. Rozario, or some one for him rather, has stated or professed to state, what he terms the circumstances under which your connection with his Paper ceased. That the public may judge fairly between you, they must also know something of those under which it began. On this point too, the statement in the *Bengal Chronicle* is characterized by a suppression of truth and by wilful misrepresentation. Your services the Writer says "were *accepted*!" as if you had solicited the office! yet Mr. Monte D'Rozario knows that you were reluctantly prevailed upon by me to accept the situation of Editor, that neither he nor I knew of any one else at the time except one individual proposed by yourself and who after some hesitation declined undertaking it; and that you at length consented contrary to the advice of your friends to allow your name to be inserted as Editor, as the only measure which could save the Paper from immediate annihilation. Will Mr. Rozario venture to deny this? Or will he deny that he expressed to me his gratitude to you and myself for your *acceptance* of the Editorship, and yet you were *accepted* forsooth! So much for the circumstances which led to your connection with the Paper; now for those which produced its cessation.

Some time previous to the event which caused my removal from the Editorship, Mr. Rozario had been anxious to dispose of at least a half share in the Paper in order to raise money to relieve himself from the embarrassments produced, not by any want of success but by his own indolence and neglect and the utter want of system every where apparent in the Concern. The change of Editors did not at all remove this desire, and the consequence was that a variety of propositions were discussed for the sale of the Paper. I believe I saw all or nearly all the correspondence and was present at most of the conferences; and whatever may have been the merits of those propositions, on your part at least, they were all openly and honorably submitted to the Proprietor's consideration. At length it was resolved that the property should be valued by impartial persons and that you should purchase at their valuation one-third. in conjunction with the Proprietor's own brother and another individual, thus buying out Mr. Monte D'Rozario, of course with his own consent. I feel it right to state that it was my advice to you to urge Mr. Monte D'Rozario to sell out, and the advice was prompted by a conviction that he must ever from his indolence be a clog upon any Concern with which he was connected; and that the baneful influence of his example must inevitably spread itself to all subordinate to him in the establishment.

About the time when it was agreed to refer the valuation of the *Bengal Chronicle Concern* to two impartial individuals, I left Calcutta and on my return after an absence of a fortnight, found that you were still awaiting a reply to a proposition founded on their valuation. I learnt too, that Mr. Rozario constantly evaded a meeting with you on the plea of sickness; my suspicions were excited by this and certain indications of shuffling and evasion I had formerly witnessed in Mr. Rozario's conduct, and I urged you to insist on an immediate reply to your proposition, which you did in the letter of the 22d instant, and which is published in the *Bengal Chronicle* of Sunday as if it were the second letter only you had written on the subject, instead of being one out of a long correspondence written and verbal, and provoked by a series of annoyances evasions and delays which would have amply justified you in throwing up the Paper without further warning and leaving it and its Proprietor to their fate. Mr. Rozario had no doubt a right to dispose of his own property as he pleased; but having agreed to sell it you at a certain valuation—I say he was bound in common honesty to adhere to that agreement. The most disgraceful part of the transaction however is the falsehood and duplicity employed to deceive you and make a convenience of you till the last moment

Again it is affirmed that you left him only the alternative of dismissing you or selling the Paper. This is untrue even on the evidence of the only letter he has published of yours. In that no such alternative is presented to him. You call upon him either to agree at once to your offer to purchase or to give you security for your editorial salary, the property still remaining his: and I affirm on my own knowledge of the state of the concern that you were amply justified in demanding such security. The whole establishment was considerably in arrear and my own salary for a period prior to the threatened suppression unpaid. Moreover in a Concern in which no books were kept, and in which even the peons sometimes paid themselves—in which, in fact there was as I have said, no system whatever, there could be no certainty of your ever being paid without such security.

There is I believe only one point more respecting the charge brought against you, to which I need advert. You are accused "of running to the Printing Office and attacking Mr. Rozario with a torrent of abuse."—This is a charge which must I presume rest, on the authority of Mr. Monte D'Rozario alone. It is a fact to which I cannot directly speak, but I have no hesitation in declaring my conviction founded on my knowledge of your character, that unless this abuse consisted simply in roundly taxing Mr. R. with his duplicity and ingratitude, the charge is unfounded; and whatever may be the case with those who have taken up his cause, I should hope that with the Subscribers to the *Bengal Chronicle* at least, my evidence will have weight. To oppose the statement of Mr. Monte D'Rozario, I should not have deemed essential to your character to go into such detail; but those statements are adopted and his conduct justified by the present Editor of the *Bengal Chronicle* and on that account demand a more specific refutation.

As I trust it will never again be necessary for me to intrude my name on the notice of the public I seize this occasion of soliciting that all those who patronized my labors in the *Columbian Press Gazette* and *Bengal Chronicle*, will transfer that patronage to the *Calcutta Chronicle*, conducted by you; assured that they will ever find it steadily and fearlessly advocating the principles for which I contended in those Papers.

I am Sir,

Calcutta, 29th Jan. 1827. } Yours &c.

J. SUTHERLAND.

Madras.

We have the satisfaction of announcing the return to this Port of the Ship *Wellington*, Captain Evans, after a very expeditious voyage, home and out—She sailed from these Roads on the 16th of March, reached London, on the 5th of August, and again took her departure on the 16th of October—The Passengers by the *Wellington* are.

Mrs. Wroughton, Mrs. Welliton, Mrs. Munn, Miss Keating, Reverend G. Græme, J. Wroughton, Esq., H. Hart, Esq, Mr. J. Durand, Mr. D. Pugh, Lieutenant Goldsworthy. Assistant Surgeon H. Welliton, Messrs. G. Foote, E. Hall, G. Carr, G. Freeze, and H. Thompson, Cadets.

The greater part of our Paper was set up before the Mails were distributed—we shall therefore be unable to devote so much space to the October News as we could wish.

H. M. Ship *Arachne* arrived at Portsmouth on the 21st September, and the Free Trader *Neptune* was in the River early in October.

The Steam Vessels for the service of the Greeks had sailed, and were expected to join Lord COCHRANE early in October, when the gallent Sailor intended at once to strike a blow against the Turks.

An extract from a private Letter.

Lord COCHRANE took out with him one large War boat of 400 Tons with 68 pounders for red hot shot and a Schooner. Two other large Steam boats are now leaving London to join him and three smaller will follow—150 Sail of Greek Vessels are at *Napolio de Romanio*, 40 of them are fine Ships and observes the writer, he will astonish the Turks and Egyptians—I do not think he will leave a Turkish Vessel any where—he will ransack and destroy every town on their coasts—the Dardenelles he will pass and then the Seraglio must take care of itself—as to Constantinople the news just received is that it is almost entirely destroyed by the Janissaries whom the Porte have been endeavouring to exterminate.

The Funds continued pretty steady at former quotations.

The Commerce of the Country was slowly reviving.

The Manufactring Districts were quiet.

The distress amongst the Ship Builders continued to increase, and many extensive failures had occured in this Trade.

The panic in the Commercial world generally had subsided in a great measure—in some respects it has done good in clearing the Trading Community of those who were unsubstantial and speculated upon Credit and accomodation.

Indigo has arisen 3s. a lb.—It is to be hoped therefore that our Exchange with England will fall.

The Attorney General Sir JOHN COPLEY, has been appointed Master of the Rolls vacant by the death of Lord GIFFORD.

The following Changes and Appointments in the Legal Profession at Home are expected to take place.

The Chief Baron Alexander is to retire with a Pension, he is to be elevated to the Peerage, and to be appointed Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords, vacant by the death of Lord GIFFORD.

The Solicitor General Sir CHARLES WETHERELL is to be the new Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

Mr. TINDALL is to be the new Attorney General, and Mr. SUGDEN Solicitor General.

It is said that the Lord Chancellor will very soon retire, and that Sir JOHN COPLEY will then have the Seals.

The *Lonach* for Bombay was at Deal on the 14th of September.

The *Sarah* for the same place was at Deal on the 19th September.

The *Broxbornebury* from China the 11th of April, arrived off Penzance on the 18th September.

The *Fortune* from Bombay the 4th June, arrived off Kinsale on the 23rd September.

The *Lady East* also from Bombay the 9th April, arrived off Portsmouth on the 29th of September.

[*Madras Courier, Feb. 6.*

Malacca.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following correspondence.

Canton, China.—Sir James B. Urmston, Chief of the British Factory, embarked for England on the 27th November last, on board the Honorable Company's ship *Edinburgh*, Captain Bax. Sir James is succeeded in the Chiefship, by Sir James Fraser.

Previously to Sir James Urmston quitting Canton, the following letter was addressed to him, by the Commanders of the Honorable Company's ships in China, to which we subjoin Sir James's reply.

Canton, Nov. 23, 1826.

To Sir James Urmston,
President of the Select Committee of Supra Cargoes at Canton.

Sir,—The Commanders of the Honorable Company's ships at present in China, cannot allow you to depart for your native land, without presenting to you, the assurance of their warmest personal regards, and sincere thanks, for the uniform, polite, and hospitable attentions they have invariably received from you—and, however, inadequate the language may be in which they endeavour to convey their sentiments, yet they trust that you will feel convinced of its sincerity, when they offer you their best wishes, that your present voyage may prove speedy and agreeable, and that on your arrival in England, you may have a happy meeting with your family and friends.

Affectionately bidding you farewell, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Your's most sincerely,

P. Cameron.
J. B. Southerby.
James Walker.
H. C. Drummond.
Edward Daniell.
J. W. Fraser.
William Farrer.
W. W. Barrow.
Charles Stewart.
Thomas Blair.
G. B. Fox.
Henry Bax.
B. Broughton.
John O.McTaggart.
Joseph Stanton.

Canton, Nov. 23, 1826.

My Dear Sirs,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date.

It affords me, I assure you, the sincerest gratification, that those few attentions which I have had the opportunity of evincing towards you, (but which your kindness has so greatly overrated,) have been received with the same feelings in which they were offered.

The able, zealous and cordial support and assistance, I have, at all times, received from the Commanders of the Honorable Company's ships, especially on occasions of considerable difficulty and anxiety in this country, united with the marked personal attentions my warmest acknowledgements and lasting gratitude.

You have, however, imposed upon me an additional obligation, by the kind letter you have this day written me. I lament my inability to describe to you, how sincerely and deeply I feel and value the flattering expressions of your sentiments towards me. I can only entreat you to accept my sincerest and warmest thanks—and with earnest and heart-felt wishes for the welfare and prosperity of your corps, and health and every happiness to you individually.

I subscribe myself, with the greatest regard, your sincere and faithful humble Servant,

JAS. B. URMSTON.

To Captain Cameron,
And Commanders of the Honorable Company's Ships in China.

Govt. Gaz. Jan. 29th.

Europe.

London John Bull, October 8, 1826.

War Office, October 2, 1826.

3d Regt. Dragoon Guards: Serjeant Major W. Martin to be Adjutant, with rank of Cornet, vice Bolton, promoted 11th Foot—13th Regt. Light. Dragoons: F. Thorold, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Christie, promoted: Staff Asst. Surg. T. G. Stephenson, M. D. to be Asst.

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Surg. vice J. Gibson, placed upon half pay—17th Ditto: L. Ames, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Walsh, promoted—1st or Gren. Regt. Foot Guards: Lieut. Col. E. Clive, from half pay to be Capt. and Lieut. Col. vice H. Stable, exchanges; Lieut. F. P. D. Radcliffe, to be Lieut. and Captain by purchase, vice Johnstone, promoted: C. Hulse, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieut. by purchase, vice Radcliffe—Coldstream Regt. Foot Guards: R. Vansittart, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieut. by purchase, vice Manningham, retired—1st Regt. Foot: E. T. Palmer, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Neville, promoted—3d Ditto: Lieut. S. Bruce, from half pay 53d Foot to be Lieut. vice Walsh, appointed 50th Foot—5th Ditto: Captain G. Allan, from half pay to be Captain, vice A. Champain exchanges receiving difference—17th Ditto: Lieut. J. A. Edwards to be Captain by purchase, vice Pratt, promoted: Ensign J. Darley, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Edwards: C. Steele, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Darley—21st Ditto: R. G. Williams, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by purchase, vice Armstrong, promoted—35th Ditto: Brevet Lieut. Col. H. T. Shaw, from half pay to be Major, vice Sutherland, promoted—36th Ditto: Captain G. Knox, from half pay to be Captain, vice J. Vincent, exchanges receiving difference—41st Ditto: Ensign R. S. Orde, from 37th Foot to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hay, appointed 27th Foot—50th Ditto: Lieut. W. Walsh, from 3d Foot to be Lieut. vice R. Williams ret. half pay 53d Foot—68th Ditto: Captain H. R. Ferguson, from half pay 20th Light Drags. to be Captain, repaying difference to half-pay Fund, vice Eliot, promoted—69th Ditto: Major Sir C. Cuyler, Bart. to be Lieut. Col. by purchase, vice Muttlebury, retired: Major J. Peel, from half pay to be Major, vice Cuyler—72d Ditto: Lieut. Col. C. G. J. Arbuthnot, from half pay to be Lieut. Col. paying difference to half-pay Fund, vice F. Calvert, exchanges; Ensign T. E. Lacy to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Garthshore, promoted; C. Thursby, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lace—89th Ditto; Ensign E. S. Miles to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Dougan, retired: M. Pole, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Miles.

UNATTACHED.—To be Majors of Infantry, by purchase—Captains J. Pratt, from 17th Foot; G. Johnstone, from 1st or Grenadier Regt. Foot Guards. To be Captains of Infantry, by purchase—Lieutenants A. Davies, from 1st Dragoon Guards; P. Chalmers; from 3d ditto; J. M. Garthshore, from 72d Foot. To be Lieutenants of Infantry, by purchase—Cornets G. J. Christie, from 13th Light Dragoons, D. Burges, from 16th ditto.

BREVET.—Captain W. Ferns, of the 96th Foot to be Major in the Army: R. Diggens, Esq. late Lieut. Col. in the 11th Light Dragoons, to have the rank of Lieut. Col. upon the Continet of Europe only. To have the rank of Major upon the Continent of Europe only—C. Irvine, Esq. late Major of the 6th Dragoons Guards; C. M. Graham, Esq. late Major of the 88th Foot.

MEMORANDA.—The undermentioned officers have been allowed to dispose of their half pay:—Major H. B. Lane, half pay Royal Artillery; Paymaster S. Home, half pay 93d Foot; Captain J. Nicholson, Retired List 5th Royal Veteran Battalion; Captain A. Barton, half pay 30th Foot; Lieut. E. G. Winbolt, half pay 15th Foot; Lieut. C. Minter, half pay 21st Foot.

UNATTACHED.—The undermentioned Officers, having Brevet rank superior to their regimental commissions, have accepted promotion upon half pay, according to the General Order of the 25th April, 1826:—To be Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry—Brevet Lieut. Col. W. G. Moore, from 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards; Brevet Major E. P. Buckley, from ditto.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Hertford—W. R. Phillimore, Jun. G. Hallam, and E. S. P. Calvert, Esqrs. to be Deputy-Lieutenants.

Windsor, Oct. 8.—His Majesty attended Divine Service this morning at the private chapel, accompanied by his suite. The Dean of Salisbury officiated. In the afternoon his Majesty took an airing in his pony phaeton, in the Great Park. Yesterday afternoon his Majesty took his usual drive in his pony phaeton and visited Virginia Water accompanied by the Lord Steward.

The Duke of York took an airing on Saturday afternoon in his carriage, for about two hours. His Royal Highness was visited by his Royal brother the Duke of Clarence. The Duke of York transacted official business with different military gentlemen, on Saturday morning. Sir Henry Halford, Dr. Macmichael, Mr. Macgregor, and Mr. Simpson, visited the Royal Duke yesterday.

Mr. Canning, accompanied by Lord Granville and the Noble Lord's eldest daughter, a beautiful girl, have taken their daily equestrian excursions in the Champs Elyséers, and the Bois de Bologne, ever since the arrival of the Hon. Secretary in Paris.

Lord John Russell has been sometimes in Paris, enjoying the society of his Friend Mr. Lambton. It is the Noble Lord's present intention to pass the winter in Italy, and on his return to England, in the spring, to publish the second volume of his interesting "Memoirs of Modern Europe."—*Morning Chronicle.*

Death of Mr. Connor of Covent Garden Theatre.—On Saturday night, this gentleman, after dining with some theatrical friends at Mr. Kenright's the Printseller, in Bow-street, Covent-garden, on going towards his house, through St. James's Park, in a fit of appoplexy fell down and instantly expired.

Sir Frederick Adam, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and Sir Frederick Stoven, Governor of Zante, will leave London for their respective missions during the present week. They will meet at Rome, where, after exploring for a few days the monuments of art and other antiquities, still remaining in the "Eternal City," they will travel together through Calabria, where, on the coast, a frigate is appointed to receive them, and convey them to their respective residences.—*Morning Paper.*

Lord Viscount Middleton has directed that employment should be given to one hundred of the poor of Middleton, in levelling and repairing the road approaching to that town, at his private expense.—*Cork Paper.*

Birmingham Musical Festival.—The receipts on Tuesday (including a donation of 200l. by Mr. Rolfe) were 1659l. 5s. 4d. and on Wednesday (including 100l. given by Sir Robert Peel, Bart.) 1780l. 17s.—*Worcester Herald*

On Saturday, the Committee of the Stock Exchange, met again on the affair of Mr. Israel, and passed the following vote of censure:—

"Resolved—That the conduct of Mr. Israel, in inducing the clerk of Mr. Wetenhall to mark a price of French *Rentes*, after the regular hour of business (four o'clock), and contrary to the rules and regulations of the Stock Exchange, and after a refusal to mark the price by Mr. Wetenhall himself, is highly censurable, and that Mr. Israel be reprimanded accordingly."

By the forms and rules, however, of this body is necessary for the Resolution to be submitted to a subsequent Meeting for confirmation. No doubt, however, is entertained as to the result; for there seems but one feeling, which is to mark with reprobation an act which, whatever was its motive, was characterized by some very unjustifiable circumstances. The firmness of the Committee is spoken of, as it deserves to be, with general commendation. Mr. Wetenhall's conduct has also completely justified the good opinion entertained of him, and his list has always been considered the official list of the Stock Exchange; and his behaviour, throughout the business, shows that he may be relied on both for firmness and integrity.—*Morning Paper.*

Caledonian Mercury, October. 12.

It will be seen from the account of the public meeting at Leith what a ferment has been excited by the proceedings of the Town Council in the nomination of the Leith Magistracy. We had hoped that the appointment of the Dock Commission would have terminated all those unpleasant difference; in place of which it has given rise to a new and more inveterate quarrel. The meeting which took place on Tuesday were unanimous in disapproving of the dismissal of Mr. Scarth, who appears to have been a popular, active, and public spirited Magistrate; and the inhabitants of Leith resent this proceeding as an indignity done to them. It will be seen that one of the other gentlemen appointed to the Magistracy has refused to accept office—and that the High and Extraordinary Constables have had meetings, in which they have unanimously declined to act under the new Magistracy. The inhabitants of Leith, as will be seen by their resolutions, have resolved to apply, [illegible] Parliament, to erect them into an independent community—to which we really see no good objection. We have no doubt that they are perfectly competent to manage their own affairs; and, although in ancient times Leith was considered an appendage of Edinburgh, it was then an inconsiderable place. Now it has greatly increased in population, commerce, and wealth, and also in intelligence and public spirit, and what our sober plodding ancestors were perfectly contented with, will not do with their restless and untractable descendants. We cannot help this. We cannot fashion the opinions of the present generation after those of the last century. A new spirit has risen up, and is still rising, which it is impossible to quell by mere power. We must yield to the stream. The people must be treated reasonably, and they will act reasonably; nor will they, indeed take any other treatment. Things may have continued in a certain course for a hundred or two hundred years; but this is not now considered a good reason for their continuing so any longer; and unless rulers are aware of this growing change, and adopt their policy to the spirit of the times, they will rule with little satisfaction either to others or themselves, as the present state of matters between Edinburgh and Leith sufficiently testifies.

Captain Parry's New expedition. to the Pole.

This celebrated mariner is about to undertake a new expedition of a very bold and interesting kind. The plan has been approved of by the Royal Society, and its execution is to be attempted next summer, orders having been issued to have the Hecla ready to be employed in the service early in the spring. The following extract from the last number of the Quarterly Review, explains the nature of the expedition.

"The plan is, as we understand, to proceed in the Hecla to that part of Spitzbergen called "Cloven Cliff, in lat. 79 deg. 52 min. so as to reach it towards the end of May; its distance from the Pole is about 600 miles. This distance is to be performed by means of two boats, so constructed as to be light, tough, and rather flexible; to be furnished with *runners*, in the manner of sledges; and to be covered with leather like the Russian *baiders*, in which long voyages are performed; to have besides a covering or awning of oil skin, convertible into a sail. Each boat is to be manned with two officers and ten men; and to carry provisions for ninety-two days, which, at the moderate rate of thirteen miles a day, will be sufficient for the performance of the journey to the Pole, and back again to Spitzbergen.

"The boats are furnished with runners in the uncertainty of the intermediate space being ice and water; the probability is, that it will be found to consist of both, in which case the boats will sail in the water, and be dragged over the ice. Captain Parry proposes to take from Spitzbergen a few dogs or rein-deer to assist in dragging the boats; both animals will feed on fish, which may perhaps be easily caught; and if *their* provisions fail, they may become food for the use of the party.

"The practicability,' says Captain Parry, 'of thus reaching the North Pole appear to me to turn wholly on the question of resources. This being the case, it would very soon become a matter of scientific calculation, whether or not the object was within the reach of the resources with which the party was furnished; so that they might at any time proceed or return, according to circumstances. In other respects I can perceive nothing whatever that should make it an enterprise of extraordinary risk. The summer temperature of the Polar regions is by no means uncomfortable; the sun would be constantly above the horizon; and our men have always enjoyed remarkably robust health during excursions of this nature. If open water should frequently occur, it is *always sure to be smooth*; and even if it were to be otherwise, a boat hauled up on a floe of ice is as secure as on the shore. In fact, the more open water is found, the more easy would be the accomplishment of the enterprise; and taking the chance of such occasional assistance, I cannot but entertain a confident hope that the whole might be completed by the end of August, and the expedition again in England before the middle of October.'

"During the three months absence of the Polar party, it is intended to make the boats of the Hecla subservient to the interests of science, by sending out a qualified surveyor to explore and survey the eastern coast of Spitzbergen, of which not without shame be it spoken, we are at present wholly ignorant. The party left with the ship might also be most usefully employed in conducting a series of experiments on the pendulum, in making a variety of interesting magnetic observations, in attending to the various meteorological phenomena, and in collecting specimens of natural history. It will also be an object of importance to ascertain whether new whale fishing stations may not be discovered on the eastern side of Spitzbergen, to supply the place of those nearly worn out ones on the western side, from which the whales have either been driven away or destroyed by the long and constant visits of ships employed in the fishery—just as the Davis' Strait fishery, was worn out on the eastern side, and was annually declining, till Parry led the way to the western shore of that strait, whither the fishing ships now constantly resort, and whence they generally return with full cargoes.

"When we call to mind the enterprising expedition of the Baron Wrangel, who was forty days on the ice of the Polar Sea, with [illegible] not convertible into boats, we confess that Parry's projected journey appears to us divested of any very great danger; doubly provided, as he is to be, he will not be exposed, at any rate, to the risk which the Baron experienced, when cast adrift on a pack of ice, and driven about at the mercy of the wind, which fortunately blew him at last *only* to the coast of Siberia.

"We are not here intending to inquire into the various objects attainable by a successful visit to the North Pole; it is enough to satisfy us of its importance, that the Government, at the recommendation of one of the most distinguished scientific Boards,* has sanctioned, by act of Parliament, the payment of a reward of five thousand pounds to the first vessel that shall approach within one degree of the North Pole. British naval officers, however, who embark on arduous and hazardous enterprises of this nature, are influenced by higher motives than pecuniary rewards. Dr. Johnson said 'that the man who had seen the Great Wall of China might be considered as shedding a lustre on his children;' but, with how much more brilliant a lustre would this great moralist have decorated the descendants of that man, who had stood on the pivot on which this globe of ours turns, and hoisted the British flag on the most remarkable point on earth's surface! To such as may raise their feeble objections, and start eternal difficulties, against all daring enterprises of this nature, (and many such, we doubt not, there are), Captain Parry may give a reply similar to that ascribed to good Sir Martin Frobisher; when dissuaded by his friends from attempting the discovery of a North-West Passage—'it is the only thing in the world that is yet left undone, whereby a notable mind might be made famous and fortunate.'"

EMIGRATION.

Terms upon which land is granted to Settlers in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

For the information of persons proceeding to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land as settlers, it has been deemed expedient to prepare the following summary to the Rules which his Majesty's government have thought fit to lay down for regulating the Grants of Land in those Colonies:—

1. A division of the whole territory into Counties, Hundreds, and Parishes, is in progress. When that division shall be completed, each parish will comprise an area of about twenty-five miles; a valuation will be made of the lands throughout the Colony, and an average price will be struck for each parish.

2. All the lands in the Colony not hitherto granted, and not appropriated for public purposes, will be put up to sale at the average price thus fixed.

3. All persons proposing to purchase lands, must transmit a written application to the Governor, in a certain prescribed form, which will be delivered at the Surveyor General's Office to all parties applying, on payment of a fee of two shillings and sixpence.

4. All correspondence with the local Government, respecting grants of land, must take place through the same office.

5. The purchase-money is to be paid by four quarterly instalments. A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed for ready money payments.

6. On payment of the money, a grant will be made in fee simple to the purchaser, at the nominal quit rent of a pepper-corn.

7. The largest quantity of land which will be sold to any individual is 9,600 acres. The lands will generally be put up to sale in lots of three square miles, or 1,920 acres. Persons wishing to make more extensive purchases must apply to the Secretary of State in writing, with full explanations of their object and means.

8. Any purchaser who, within ten years after his purchase, shall, by the employment and maintenance of convicts, have relieved the public from a charge equal to ten times the amount of the purchase money will have the purchase money returned, but without interest. It will be computed that for each convict employed, and wholly maintained, by the purchaser, for twelve months, 16*l.* have been saved to the public.

9. Lands may also be obtained without immediate purchase, but upon different conditions.

10. Persons desirous to become grantees without immediate purchase, will make their application to the Governor in writing, in a prescribed form, copies of which are to be obtained at the Surveyor General's Office, on payment of two shillings and sixpence.

11. The largest grant that will be made to any fresh settler without purchase, is 2,560 acres. The smallest 320 acres.

12. No grant is to be made to any person without immediate purchase, unless the Governor is satisfied that the grantee has the power of expending, in the cultivation of the lands, a capital equal to half their estimated value.

13. A quit-rent of five per cent per annum upon the value of each grant of land, as estimated in the survey will be levied on all such grants: but such quit rent will not commence to be levied until the expiration of the first seven years next succeeding the issue of such grant. At the expiration of the abovementioned seven years, the grantee will become possessed, in fee simple of the grant, subject to the payment of the quit rent, or he will be entitled to redeem such quit rent, if he prefer that alternative.

14. The quit rent will always be redeemable at 20 years purchase; the power of such redemption commencing at the termination of the first seven years, when such quit rent is first levied.

15. Every grantee without purchase must, at the expiration of the beforementioned term of seven years, prove to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General that he has expended, in the cultivation and improvement of his land, a capital equal to half its value, as that value was estimated at the time of his grant—On failure of such proof, the land will be forfeited to the Crown.

16. In the redemption of his quit rent, the grantee will have credit for one fifth part of the sums, which he may have saved to his Majesty's Government by the employment and maintenance of convicts, and for the purpose of making this allowance, it will be calculated that the Government has saved 16*l.* for each convict employed by grantee; and wholly maintained at his expense on his land, for one whole year. In the case of such grantees as may not have an opportunity of obtaining convicts, and thereby reducing the amount of their quit-rent in the manner laid down in this clause, every such grantee, upon showing an expenditure of capital on his land to the amount of five times the estimated value of that land at the time of its being granted to him, will be entitled, at the expiration of seven years from the time of grant, to claim a reduction of one half of his annual quit-rent, whether for the purpose of annual payment or redemption.

17. No additional grant of land will be made to any person, who has not proved, as last mentioned the necessary expenditure of capital, on the lands already granted to him, and that he has sufficient capital in hand to enable him to cultivate to advantage the additional grant for which he applies.

18. Persons receiving a second grant of land, without purchase, will become liable to pay a quit rent upon the lands comprised in such second grant, immediately from the date of it; but any grantee, who can show an expenditure of capital upon his first grant, to the amount of five times the estimated value of that grant, at the time of its being made to him, will be entitled to a further grant, at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of such grant, on proving that he has sufficient capital still in hand to cultivate to advantage the additional grant.

19. The same regulation will apply to purchasers of land, who may make application for a second purchase and who can show that they have laid out capital upon such land, to five times the amount of its value. In such a case, half the estimated value of the new land will be remitted.

20. Persons desirous to receive grants of land, without purchase, on terms different from those above stated, must lay before the Secretary of State a full explanation, in writing, of the circumstances which they may conceive to exempt them from the fair operation of these general rules.

Colonial Office, Downing-street, April 1826.

—*Morn. Her. Aug.* 28.

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* The Commissioners of the Board of Longitude.